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Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts
on Human Rights of Migrants
Third session
Geneva, 23-27 November 1998

INFORMATION AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS, UNITED NATIONS BODIES, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

ANNEX

Reply by the Government of the Republic of El Salvador dated 9 February 1998

GE.98-13095 (E)

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of El Salvador to the United Nations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Commission on Human Rights Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Human Rights of Migrants and has the honour to submit the reply of the Government of El Salvador to the questionnaire on the human rights of migrants.

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Commission on Human Rights Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Human Rights of Migrants the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 9 February 1998

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

Directorate-General of Migration of El Salvador
Central America

1. What are the latest figures or estimates for:

(a) The total population according to your most recent census?

El Salvador covers an area of over 21,000 km^2 and is bounded to the north by the Republic of Honduras, to the east by Guatemala, to the west by Honduras and the Golfo de Fonseca, which it shares with Honduras and Nicaragua, and to the south by the Pacific Ocean.

El Salvador is composed of 14 departments. Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Ahuachapán lie to the west. In the centre are Chalatenango, San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz, Cuscatlan, Cabañas and San Vicente. To the east lie Usulután, San Miguel, Morazán and la Unión.

El Salvador has a total population of 5,218,599, including 1,220,024 men and 1,361,810 women living in urban areas and 1,265,589 men and 1,271,176 women living in rural areas (according to 1992 census).

It should be noted that some one and a half million persons emigrated because of the war or for financial reasons and now live in the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries.

(b) Population born abroad, by nationality of origin.

At least 12,257 Salvadorian men and 14,022 Salvadorian women were born abroad, according to the 1992 census.

Most of these persons live in different countries of America, as well as in Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

(c) Statistics on non-nationals having authorization to reside in the country.

At least 451 non-nationals hold permanent residence in El Salvador. The census covers the period 1970 to 1997.

These persons originate from 45 countries of America, Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

(d) Estimate of irregular migrants by country of origin.

A total of 823 non-nationals from Central America, Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia, China, Canada, Egypt, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and Senegal

were deported from El Salvador between January and December 1997, for contravening the migration laws by avoiding controls on entering the country and carrying no personal identity document.

2. What measures are being taken to strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrants?

(a) Legal measures

Irregular migrants are held for violating article 60 of the Migration Act on entering El Salvador by different border points with Guatemala and Honduras.

Such foreigners remain in the custody of the National Civil Police of El Salvador while investigations are conducted and deportation to their countries of origin is processed.

While the procedure is carried out, the cooperation is sought of international bodies in defraying the cost of transportation.

(b) Public information

The Directorate-General of Migration announces the arrest of irregular migrants in the country's communications media so that the national and international community can see that they are treated with the respect that human beings deserve.

Both deportation and expulsion are covered, with publication of the corresponding details.

(c) Provision of direct assistance and services

All migrants are provided with basic items for their personal use and with daily food.

In the case of illness, they are sent to different health-care centres for treatment.

In addition, volunteers and humanitarian and religious bodies may visit the foreigners and provide them with voluntary assistance.

3. Have there been crimes or incidents against migrants, of the type known as "hate crimes", in your country or against your nationals in another country, in the last five years?

No.

4. What steps have been taken to ratify the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families?

This Convention is currently being studied both by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador and the Ministry of the Interior, the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Justice.

Note by the Secretariat: The annexes have been filed by the Secretariat and are available on request.

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Report of the Secretary-General

ANNEX

Submission from the Government of Peru
dated 4 February 1998

GE.98-13098 (E)

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to its Note No. G/SO 212/26(1) of 2 December 1997 has the honour to submit herewith the replies of the Government of Peru to the questionnaire on human rights of migrants.

It will be appreciated if the replies are forwarded to the Working Group on "Migrants and Human Rights" set up under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/15.

The Permanent Mission of Peru avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 4 February 1998

QUESTIONNAIRE ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

1. Latest figures or estimates for:

- Total population, including non-nationals, by nationality of origin:

Total population estimated at 30 June 1996 23,946,779

Source: INEI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática)

- Non-nationals having authorization to work in the country - 1996 (Number included in total population) 10,796

Source: Ministry of the Interior (breakdown by countries given in annex)

- Number of nationals abroad by country of residence:

Total for period 1995-1997 364,688

Source: Ministry of the Interior (breakdown by countries given in annex)

- Non-nationals having authorization to work in the country

1990	25 753
1991	12 696
1992	12 910
1993	14 804
1994	16 287
1995	16 262
1996	15 305
1997	16 538

Source: Ministry of the Interior

- Estimate of irregular migrants, including visa abusers, by country of origin:

No information available.

2. Measures which are being taken to strengthen the promotion, protection and implementation of the human rights of migrants:

Legal measures:

The Political Constitution of Peru of 1993, in article 2 (2), establishes that every person had the right to equality before the law and that no one may be discriminated against on grounds of race, gender, language, religion, opinion, economic or any other condition. Paragraph 15 of the same article establishes every person's right to work freely, subject to the law, with no restrictions in the case of foreigners.

Our Constitutional rules guarantee the same rights and benefits for foreign workers as for domestic workers, as stipulated in Legislative Decree No. 689 and its Regulations, approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-92-TR. The purpose of these provisions was to facilitate the recruitment of foreign staff as a means of stimulating the development of private investment in productive and service sectors, with a view to creating new jobs.

The above-mentioned provisions state that the recruitment of foreign staff is subject to the common rules of private activity, which means that foreign workers enjoy the same rights and benefits as domestic workers, with no discrimination.

Public information and education:

With regard to this aspect and directly to persons who have not found employment, under Act No. 26772, job offers and access to public information and education may not include requirements which constitute discrimination, disregard for or impairment of the principle of equal opportunity and treatment, such requirements being understood to mean any not provided for by law, implying different treatment with no objective or reasonable justification, on any grounds whatever, such as race, colour, gender, religion, opinion, national or social origin, economic or political condition, civil status or age.

Provision of direct assistance and services; other measures, including bilateral and multilateral arrangements:

In article 29 (d) of the Single Enactment of the Law on Labour Productivity and Competitiveness, approved by Supreme Decree No. 003-97-TR, any dismissal based on discrimination on grounds of gender, race, opinion or language is null and void, which effectively prevents any job discrimination against workers who are already employed.

3. Manifestations of racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination against migrants in Peru:

- No information available.

Against Peruvians abroad:

- No information available.

4. Steps which are being taken to ratify the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families:

The ratification of this Convention is still under consideration by the Government of Peru.

International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention concerning Migration for Employment (Revised), 1949 (No. 97):

The ratification of this Convention is still under consideration by the Government of Peru.

ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 1975 (No. 143):

Ratification of this Convention is still under consideration by the Government of Peru.

Note by the Secretariat: The annexes have been archived by the Secretariat and are available on request.

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Report of the Secretary-General

ANNEX

Submission from the Government of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
dated 11 February 1998

GE.98 - 13101

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

I have the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of 2 December 1997 enclosing a questionnaire from the Working Group on the Human Rights of Migrants.

I enclose a full response with annexes, where relevant, to the four questions posed by the Working Group. I have been asked to point out that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland does not keep accurate records of British nationals living overseas. We are unable therefore to respond to the second tiret of the first question.

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remains available to respond to further enquiries from the Working Group on the Human Rights of Migrants.

UN INTER-GOVERNMENT GROUP OF EXPERTS ON MIGRANTS: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

QUESTION 1

ESTIMATED(1) POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY NATIONALITY, SPRING 1996

Nationality	Total	Of whom, those aged 16 years or over in employment
	Thousands(2)	
Total	57,881	26,219
UK	55,890	25,327
Other EEA	826	415
Austria	+	+
Belgium	6	+
Denmark	10	+
Finland	+	+
France	53	28
Germany	53	30
Greece	23	7
Irish Republic	479	233
Italy	85	42
Luxembourg	+	+
Netherlands	22	14
Norway	8	+
Portugal	28	15
Spain	35	20
Sweden	14	11

Other Europe	145	44
Bulgaria	+	+
Cyprus	13	+
Former Czechoslovakia	+	+
Hungary	+	+
Malta	+	+
Poland	27	7
Romania	+	+
Switzerland	9	+
Turkey	42	10
Former USSR	20	+
Former Yugoslavia	16	+
Other Europe	+	+
Americas	242	119
Argentina	+	+
Barbados	+	+
Brazil	+	+
Canada	32	23
Chile	+	+
Colombia	+	+
Cuba	+	+
Guyana	+	+
Jamaica	51	26
Mexico	+	+
Trinidad and Tobago	6	+
USA	111	52
Venezuela	+	+

Other West Indies/ Caribbean	17	+
Other Central America	+	+
Other South America	+	+
Africa	235	91
Algeria	6	+
Ethiopia	8	+
Egypt	7	+
Gambia	+	+
Ghana	31	19
Kenya	9	+
Libya	+	+
Malawi	+	+
Mauritius	10	+
Morocco	7	+
Nigeria	47	22
Seychelles	+	+
Sierra Leone	+	+
Somalia	9	+
South Africa	31	14
Tanzania	7	+
Tunisia	+	+
Uganda	+	+
Zaire (D R Congo)	6	+
Zambia	+	+
Zimbabwe	8	+
Other Africa	28	+

Indian sub-continent	250	87
Bangladesh	43	12
India	129	59
Pakistan	78	17
Middle East	44	11
Iran	17	+
Iraq	10	+
Israel	+	+
Lebanon	+	+
Other Middle East	13	+
Remainder of Asia	143	55
Burma	+	+
China	15	7
Hong Kong	10	+
Indonesia	+	+
Japan	23	8
Korea	+	+
Malaysia	28	7
Philippines	12	7
Singapore	+	+
Sri Lanka	23	12
Vietnam	+	+
Other Asia	16	+

Oceania	89	58
Australia	50	32
New Zealand	38	26
Other nationalities Unknown	18	10

\+ 5 thousand or fewer

(1) Source: Labour Force Survey, a voluntary sample survey of all persons in private households.

(2) Figures under 10 thousand may not be reliable and should not be used in isolation.

QUESTION 2

Measures to strengthen the promotion, protection and implementation of the human rights of immigrants

The UK Government is committed to creating a society where every individual, regardless of colour, creed or race, is afforded the same opportunities and respect as his or her neighbour.

The Government is firmly committed to reducing racial discrimination, tackling racial violence and ensuring that everyone has a fair chance to enjoy the rights and responsibilities that go with being a member of British society.

Legislation

Race Relations Act 1976

Under the Race Relations Act discrimination is unlawful in employment, education, and the provision of goods, facilities, services and premises. The Act also makes unlawful "indirect discrimination" - that is, requirements or conditions which are imposed equally on all racial groups, but which could only be met by a much smaller proportion of one particular group. The Act provides for enforcement through industrial tribunals, or, in some cases, civil proceedings.

Commission for Racial Equality

The Act also established the commission for Racial Equality with duties to work towards the elimination of discrimination, to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations, and to keep under review the working of the Act. The commission publishes codes of Practice, and has the power to conduct formal investigations, to obtain information, to issue non-discrimination notices, and to provide help for individuals in bringing legal cases. The commission also helps fund around 50 local Racial Equality councils. The commission's budget is in the region of £15 million.

The Local Government Act 1966 (Section 11)

This empowers the payment of grants by the government to local authorities which need to make special provision in carrying out their functions to meet the needs of those whose language or customs differ from the majority community. Further details are attached at Annex A.

Public Order Act 1956

The Public order Act makes provisions against the use of threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, likely to produce a breach of the peace or alarm or distress; the Act enables conditions to be imposed on public processions (including banning a procession where the police believe serious public disorder will result) and on public assemblies; the Act also created an offence of incitement to racial hatred where there is an intention to stir up racial hatred or where it is likely to be stirred up.

Crime and Disorder Bill

Racial crime is a particularly serious problem because of the devastating effect which it can have both on individual victims and their families, and on communities more generally. The Government is therefore creating new of fences of racial harassment and violence. These are included in the Crime and Disorder Bill which is now making its way through Parliament.

The Government is proposing new statutory offences for racial crime which correspond to the existing main offences which deal with violence against the person (except those which carry a maximum sentence of life imprisonment) and offences of harassment. The Bill provides the courts with higher maximum penalties to reflect the racial aspect to the crime. so, for example:

- the maximum sentence for common assault will be increased from 6 months' imprisonment for the "ordinary" offence to 2 years' for the racial equivalent, and

- the maximum sentence for malicious wounding will be increased from 5 to 7 years' imprisonment.

These sentences will send out a message that racial violence and harassment are not acceptable in today's Britain. They will ensure that higher priority is given to the identification of relevant evidence in the investigation and prosecution of the case. And they will ensure that racist crimes are severely punished.

Practical Measures

Policing

Both the Government and the police attach a high priority to tackling the problem of racial attacks. In 1987, the Government established a Racial Attacks Group which published reports in 1989 and 1992. The Group made a number of detailed recommendations, the most important being that local multi-agency groups should be established to combat racially motivated crime. The reports have been circulated to all local authorities and to all police forces, and the implementation of the recommendations has been monitored by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary.

The Racial Attacks Group was reconvened in 1994 and undertook a wide-ranging work programme with a focus on practical measures to assist those working to deal with this problem at local level. The Group's report was published in October 1996 and widely distributed. Work in this area is now being taken forward by the Racial Incidents Standing Committee (RIEC) which will, amongst other things, explore progress made by RAG, examine ideas for further work; and reflect on new developments.

The issue of racial attacks is addressed in police training. There is also an annual Home Office sponsored seminar for the police on community and race relations, and the Home Office provides a specialist support unit in community and race relations training. Recruitment to the police from ethnic minorities is encouraged although the numbers are still small; Home Office tests and requirements for recruitment have been revised to ensure that they are non-discriminatory. Racial discrimination by a police officer in the exercise of his duties is a disciplinary offence which may result in dismissal.

Criminal Justice System

Under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 the Secretary of State is required to publish information to enable persons engaged in the administration of criminal justice better to perform their duty to avoid discriminating against any person on the grounds of race, sex or any other improper ground. A booklet published in 1992, and updated in 1994, provided statistical information on different ethnic groups as victims of crime and as suspects and offenders, with information available on their progress through the police, the courts, the sentencing process, probation and prisons. The third booklet in the series, published in March 1996, sets out details of the work which is being undertaken throughout the criminal justice system.

The Judicial Studies Board (JSB)

The JSB, which has responsibility for training for Judges, has recently established an Ethnic Minorities Advisory Committee to advise on, and design, relevant training programmes and materials on race issues. The Committee has published papers on oaths and oath-taking and on names and naming systems.

Racial Disadvantage

The problem of racial disadvantage is another area of concern to the UK Government and is wider and more difficult to tackle. Research suggests that, on average, members of ethnic minorities are more likely to live in deprived inner city areas and are over-represented in the criminal justice system both as perpetrators and victims of crime. They are also, broadly speaking, more likely to be unemployed. There are many programmes and initiatives which have been introduced aimed at regenerating the economy and tackling unemployment, particularly in inner cities where many ethnic minority communities live.

Employment

Special provisions to help ethnic minorities in the labour market range from co-ordinated approaches to English language training to specialist supportive Job-Clubs.

The Employment Department's "Equal opportunities Ten Point Plan for Employers Pack" was published in March 1992. The pack is a basic tool-kit which gives employers practical advice on how they can offer equality of opportunity within their workplace for people from ethnic minorities, women and people with disabilities. The pack has been widely distributed in response to requests.

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service (RREAS) is a specialist service of the Department for Education and Employment. It provides advice and guidance to employers on the introduction and implementation of policies and practices which help to ensure equality of opportunity regardless of race. RREAS operates from five regional bases.

Business in the Community has also developed "Race for Opportunity", a national campaign aimed at improving equal opportunities in employment and supporting local community organisation. Many major British companies have joined the initiative which has the full backing of the Government.

Education

A major review of existing research evidence on educational achievement by ethnic minority pupils was undertaken by the Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED). In response to their report, published in 1996, the Government announced a 10-point Action Plan to raise the achievement of ethnic minority pupils.

This involves measures to improve teaching skills; to research and spread best practice; to reduce exclusions; to tackle racial harassment; to target resources effectively; and to monitor ethnic minority pupils' performance. The plan contains several distinct strands of action which are actively being taken forward by various parts of the Department for Education & Employment, its Agencies and OFSTED.

Regeneration

There are many programmes and initiatives which have been introduced to regenerate the economy in the inner cities where the benefit is felt especially by ethnic minorities:

- The 31 City Challenge winners are continuing with their 5 year strategies for economic regeneration in their areas. Collectively they will create or preserve nearly 150,000 jobs; improve over 80,000 homes;and help over 7,500 new business start-ups.

- The Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) combines 20 different Government spending programmes and will provide a total of £3.4 billion for the three years 1997/98 to 1999/2000. The objectives of the SRB Challenge Fund specifically include benefits for ethnic minorities. A senior Home Office member of staff is based in each of the ten Government regional offices to ensure that their interests are not overlooked.

- Total expenditure on Section 11 projects amounts to around £84 million.

Participation in Public Life

Most members of ethnic minority communities in the UK are British citizens and enjoy the same rights to participate in democratic life, vote, and to stand for election as any other British citizen. In addition there is a range of formal and informal systems designed to ensure that the views of ethnic minority communities are taken into account in the formation of Government policy.

The Home Secretary intends to create a Race Relations Forum to advise him on issues affecting ethnic minority communities. It will make a positive and practical contribution to policy development and will give minority communities a new and effective voice at the heart of Government. The Forum's membership is currently being considered and it is hoped that an announcement will be made soon.

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Group advises the Department for Education and Employment on matters relating to

the employment of members of ethnic minorities. Membership includes the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, representatives from the Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress and Institute of Personnel Management, and individuals from ethnic minorities.

The Secretary of State for the Environment has established the Inner Cities Religious Council which includes representatives of all major faiths and provides a forum in which the views of Muslims and Hindus, for example, can be heard as religious groups. There are also frequent contacts at Ministerial and official level with groups representing different minority communities and regular community visits are arranged for both Ministers and officials to listen to the concerns of people in different parts of the country.

The Government's Public Appointments Unit identifies suitable candidates from ethnic minorities for consideration for a wide range of public appointments.

Public Information

A wide range of information leaflets providing help and advice on all these areas have been translated into ethnic minority languages. A full list is attached at Annex B.

QUESTION 3

Manifestations of Racism

Racial incidents are recorded by the Police. A racial incident is defined as one where it appears to the reporting or investigating officer that the complaint involves an element of racial motivation, or if the incident includes an allegation of racial motivation made by any person.

Between April 1995 and March 1996, a total of 12,222 racial incidents were reported to police forces in England and Wales. The figure for April 1996 to March 1997 was 13,151.

Police forces are taking steps to increase the reporting rate of racial incidents to derive a better picture of the type of incidents which take place, and to discover when and where they are taking place and on whom.

QUESTION 4

ILO CONVENTIONS

a) The UK ratified ILO Convention 97 concerning Migration for Employment in January 1951.

b) However, the UK has not ratified ILO Convention 143 concerning Migrant Workers. When this Convention was adopted by the ILO in 1975, the UK set out its position in a White Paper. The Government explained at the time that, although it supported the underlying principles of the Convention, there were inconsistencies with policies and practice in the UK which prevented ratification.

c) For instance, the Government was unable to accept a commitment to impose the type of surveillance envisaged by Article 2 of the Convention. There were particular difficulties about introducing further criminal sanctions against employers of illegal immigrants which would probably have had to encompass the immigrants also, and difficulties in creating extra-territorial offences for manpower trafficking. In addition, Article 8.2 would require retraining to be available on the same terms as to nationals for any migrant worker who lost their employment. Foreign workers who are admitted to this country may be governed by restrictions imposed by the work permit scheme operated under the Immigration Act 1971. These restrictions require the worker to remain in the same type of work until the conditions are removed, normally after 4 years approved employment, and as permits are generally issued only to skilled workers, they are ineligible for vocational training while subject to work permit conditions.

d) The UK's position has not changed since the Convention's adoption. Nevertheless, the UK has been asked by the ILO, under Article 19 of the ILO Constitution which requires the submission of reports on the position of law and practice in respect of certain selected unratified Conventions, to report by 1 April 1998 on Convention 143. As part of this exercise, the Government will review its position towards ratification of the Convention and will examine whether the difficulties mentioned above still remain.

Secretariat note: The annexes are kept by the Secretariat and are available upon request.

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Report of the Secretary-General

ANNEX

Submission from the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica
dated 30 January 1998

GE.98-13104

30th January, 1998

The High Commissioner
United Nations Human Rights
United Nation
Geneva CH 1211
Switzerland

Sir

Reference is made to your fax message re The Questionnaire sent to the United Nations Secretary General note G/50 212/26 (1) on the Human Rights of Migrants.

With regards to question #1, the only available statistics at this point in time pertains only to the population which is 71,183 (1991 Census) and a grand total of 568 with reference to non-nationals having authorization to working the country.

The measures being taken to strengthen the promotion, protection and implementation of Human Rights such as Legal Measures could be found in the passage of the Caribbean Community Skilled Nationals Act No. 30 of 1995 "An Act to remove the restoration on the entry into Dominica of skilled nationals of qualifying Caribbean Community Countries.

Information regarding question #4 could be answered simply by stating that Convention concerning Migration of Employment (Revised), 1949 (No 97) was ratified and registered on 28th February, 1983.

Best wishes

.....
LABOUR COMMISSIONER

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Report of the Secretary-General

ANNEX

Submission from the Government of the Republic of the Sudan
dated 9 February 1998

GE.98 - 13107

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's Note verbal No. GVA 8995 of December 2, 1997 regarding a questionnaire on Human Rights of Migrants, has the honour to enclose herewith the response of the Government of the Sudan to the afore-mentioned questionnaire.

The Government of the Sudan would like to draw the attention to the following:-

1. The latest figures or estimates are provided by the Ministry of Manpower for:
   - Total population including non-nationals, preferably by nationality of origin.
   - Number of nationals abroad, preferably by country of residence.
   - Non-nationals having authorization to work in the country.

2. Many migrants claim they are Sudanese, which was difficult to ascertain.

3. Sudanese Employment Laws do not prohibit the employment of non-Sudanese. The numbers mentioned consist only of those who opted to register as foreigners.

4. The relevant instruments for the protection of migrants are currently under consideration by the competent authorities with the aim of ratifying them.

5. There have been no manifestation or recorded cases of xenophobia or other forms of discrimination against migrants. Sudan is a multi-ethnic society and hence it is not easy to distinguish foreigners from citizens by appearance.

The Permanent Mission would provide any additional information on the subject when received, and avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

SUDAN PERMANENT MISSION TO U.N. OFFICE - GENEVA

Geneva, 9 February 1998

Table (1)

Number Of Households (Excluding Collective) By Nationality Of Head And Population By Nationality And Sex According To Type Of Residence

Sudan 1993

	Total	Sudanese	Arab	African	Other Nationality			Not Stated
I. Total:-						Tot. No. of Non. Sudanese	%	
Household	3,557,100	3,509,438	30,047	16,364	818	47219	1.3	433
Both Sexes	21,266,641	20,885,067	245,721	126,062	4,537	376319	1.8	5,255
Males	10,671,616	10,472,132	125,027	68,416	2,656	196099	1.8	3,385
Females	10,595,025	10,412,935	120,694	57,645	1,881	180220	1.7	1,870
II. Urban:-								
Household	1,110,751	1,088,214	13,381	8,143	796	22321	2.0	216
Both Sexes	6,829,901	6,703,887	78,880	40,697	4,242	123818	1.8	2,196
Males	3,565,203	3,500,670	40,036	20,648	2,462	63146	1.8	1,387
Females	3,264,698	3,203,217	38,843	20,049	1,780	60672	1.9	809
III. Rural:-								
Household	2,446,349	2,421,224	16,666	8,221	21	24908	1.0	217
Both Sexes	14,436,740	14,181,180	166,841	85,365	295	252501	1.7	3,059
Males	7,106,413	6,971,462	84,990	47,768	194	132953	1.9	1,998
Females	7,330,327	7,209,717	81,851	37,596	101	119549	1.6	1,061

Source: Fourth Population Census Of Sudan 1993.

Table (2)

Number of Nationals Abroad, By Sex And Country Of Residence (000)

	Total %		Male %		Female %	
Total	357	100.00	304	100.00	53	100.00
Egypt	11	3.08	10	3.29	1	1.89
Libya	63	17.65	54	17.76	9	16.98
Saudi Arabia	179	50.14	152	50.00	27	50.94
Quater	9	2.52	6	1.97	3	5.68
Emirates	35	9.80	29	9.54	6	11.32
Oman	5	1.40	5	1.64	-	-
Yaman	11	3.08	10	3.29	1	1.89
Iraq	4	1.12	4	1.32	-	-
Syria	1	0.28	1	0.33	-	-
Lebanon	2	0.56	2	0.66	-	-
African Countries	4	1.12	4	1.32	-	-
Asian Countries	10	2.80	9	2.96	1	1.89
European Countries	14	3.92	11	3.62	3	5.66
U. S. A/ North America	6	1.68	4	1.32	2	3.77
Other Countries	1	0.28	1	0.33	-	-
Not Stated	2	0.56	2	0.66	-	-

- Less Than One Thousand.

Source: Migration And Labour Force Survey 1996.

Table (3)

Non-nationals having authorization to work	2108

Source: Ministry of Manpower 1997.